The Polynesian:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HONOLULU. Hawaiian Islands.

Abraham Fornander, Editor.

Business Cards.

BISHOP & CO., BANKERS, Office in the East corner of ' Makee's Block,' ou

Knahumanu street, Honolulu, Draw Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York; Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston; and Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco. Discount first class business paper,
Attend to collecting, &c. &c. &c.

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Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. -REFER TO-ORY M. HOOD, New York. JAMES HUNNEWELL, ESQ., CHARLES BREWER, ESQ., H. A. PIERCE, ESQ.,

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A. S. GRINBAUM & Co., Importers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES!

And every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods.
Store in Makee's Block, formerly occupied by W. A. Aldrich, Esq., fronting on Queen street, Honolulu, Oahu.

JOHN RITSON, DEALER IN WINES, SPIRITS, ALE & PORTER, Honolulu.

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GODFREY RHODES, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES and SPIRITS, ALE and PORTER,

Near the Post-Office. Honolulu. [tf SAM'L H. DOWSETT.

LUMBER MERCHANT Will furnish Building Material of every description, at low Orders from other Islands solicited. Yard on corner of

UTAI & AHEE, Wholesale Merchants,

Agents for the Aiko and Iwo Sugar Plantations, Hilo, Hawaii. KING STREET, HONOLULU.

C. H. LEWERS,

Lumber and Building Materials, Fort st., Honolulu. 14-tf D. N. FLITNER, CONTINUES his old business at the new store on

Kashumanu street. Chronometers Rated by observations of the sun and stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and Nautical instruments constantly on hand and for

R. E. WAKEMAN, Contractor of Building and Jobbing.

ALSO - Wheelright, Carriage Making and Repairing. -King street, Honolulu, opposite the City Market.

W. FISCHER, Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel atreet, opposite the Government House Business Cards.

THOMAS SPENCER, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, H. I.

Will keep constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of every description of goods required by Ships and others. The highest price paid for Island Produce. By Money advanced for Bills of Exchange at reasonable

THE MERCANTILE IN LONDON!

For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad. CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed A Agents for the above Company, beg leave public that they are now prepared to issue The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company's Policies on fire-risks. Ed. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST. Honolulu, September, 1862. 20 tf

CALIFORNIA LLOYDS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

OFFICE, Southwest corner of Washington and Battery Streets. THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO 1 issue "Marine Insurance Policies," each being responsible for the sum written on the Policies against his own name only

JOHN PARROTT. WILLIAM E. BARRON, JAMES OTIS, JAMES B. HAGGIN, J. MORA MOSS. JAMES PHELAN, LAFAYETTE MAYNARD, ALDRICH, WALKER & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

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HONOLULU, S. L. REFER BY PERMISSION '10 Wilcox, Richards & Co.... J. Spalding, Esq. Salem, U. S

A. S. CLEGHORN, Dealer in General Merchandise!

Fire-Proof Store corner Kaahumanu and Queen Streets, opposite Makee's Block. Also, Retail establishment on Nuuanu Street, above King. Island Produce bought and sold. Island orders carefully

THOS. G. THRUM Stencil Cutter, Copyist and Ornimental Foil Letterer.

2 Fort street, opposite the Odd Fellows Hall. GEORGE W. BROWN,

Notary Public. 20 DO OFFICE-COURT HOUSE, UP STAIRS. OF II

GEORGE CLARK, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER! GENERAL AGENTS

Hotel Street, between Nuuanu and Mauna Kea Sis. CHUNC HOON, WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

Importer of China and other Goods; dealer in Sugars, Molass es, Coffee, Rice, Fungus, &c. On King street, next doo to Messrs. Castle & Cook. 49y Chas. F. Guillou, M. D.,

LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY Late Consular Physician to American Seamen. AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER. OFFICE corner of Kanhumanu and Merchant streets Residence at Dr. Wood's mansion, Hotel street. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at other hours

nquire at his residence. B. F. EHLERS, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, SILKS, &c.

J. O'NEILL, Painter, Paper-Hanger, &c.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Opposite Lewis & Norton's Cooperage, King st. 50 ALLEN & BERRILL.

SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE W. MACY,

Kawaihae, Hawaii. Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such recruits as are required by Whale Ships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. 9 if

J. WORTH, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT. AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Ships supplied with Recruits and money advanced on Bills of Exchange. HILO, Hawali.

CALIFORNIA MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, beg leave to lic that they are now prepared to issue

MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES On cargo, freight and treasure to all parts of the world.
H. HACKFELD & CO. Honolulu, Aug. 21, 1861. 17-tf

WANTED!

SHORTLY, for a month or two, a Furnished House, in or near Honolulu, containing a parlor and diningm, and not less than three bedrooms. Honolulu, July 25th, 1869.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN INFORMED on WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN INFORMED on good authority that great irregularity exists in the taking and killing of the wild cattle on the mountains on Hawaii, belonging to His Majesty and to the Government, by parties who claim or pretend to claim right under bills of sale from His Majesty or from the Government, and whereas, from the nature of the country and other causes it is almost impossible to place agents to guard the interests of His Majesty and of the Government, and whereas all parties having legal claims on the said wild cattle nave already had time sufficient, if they have used the diligence to remove the same:

wild cattle have already had time saincted, to the diligence to remove the same:

Now therefore, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all parties who purchased wild cattle running on the mountains on Haties who purchased wild cattle running on the mountains on Hawail, previous to the 1st day of January 1857, to remove the same if not already removed, on or before the 1st day of May next. after which time, parties taking wild cattle will be prosecuted Interior Office, to L. KAMEHAMEHA.

Jan. 24, 1858.

Foreign Advertisements.

CHAS, WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F HALL, JR CHAS. W. BROOKS & Co.,

Shipping and 123 SANSOME St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Particular attention given to the purchase, shipment and sale of Merchandise, to forwarding and transhipment of goods, the chartering and sale of vessels, the supply-ing of whaleships, and the negotiation of Exchange

EXCHANGE ON HONOLULU in sums to suit.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

H. HACKFELD & Co., HENRY A. PRINCE, CHAS. BREWER. "
THAYER, BRIGHAM & FIELD. "
SCITION & CO. New York.
SWIFT & ALLEN. N. Bedford.

J. C. MERRILL MCRUER & MERRILL.

AUCTIONEERS!

AGENTS OF THE

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE

HONOLULU PACKETS Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of

merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, in-surance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supplying whaleships, chartering ships, etc. 117 and 119 California-street, SAN FRANCISCO Cal.

Messis. D. C. Waterman & Co., Honolulu Capt. B. F. Snow, A. P. Everett, Esq., '. Lahaina. B. PITMAN, ESG.

RICE & Co., Shipping and Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN SHIP CHANDLERIES, &c.,

HAKODADI, JAPAN, WILL ATTEND TO THE sales of Merchan-Y dise, as also to the purchase and shipment of all kinds ods exported from that country. Mr. RICE is the Comme cial Agent for the United States at that port, and having already resided there for about five years, is enabled by his acquaintance with the country, to offer many advantages in the discharge of any business that may be entrusted to their House.

..... REFER TO WM. T. COLEMAN & Co., .. JOHN H. ALDRICH, Esq., I. HOWLAND, JR., & CO. New Bedford. CHARLES SCUDDER & CO ... Augusta, Me. RICHARD D. RICE, Esq San Francisco, Cal. D. C. WATERMAN & CO. ALDRICH, WALKER & CO., ...

MESSAS. C. A. FLETCHER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

HARODADI, JAPAN,

BEG TO INFORM OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SHIPS about to visit the port of Hakodadi, that they are prepared take Consignments and do business on the usual terms.

By arrangements with Home Insurance Offices, Messrs.

LETCHER & CO. can take risks on Oil, or other shipments of Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859. CHARLES BREWER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Boston, U. S. Refer to R. W. Wood and C. BREWER 2D.

WM. FAULKNER & SON, 131 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, GENT FOR JAMES CONNER & SONS, U. S. A Type Foundry, and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Materials.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us be-

On Sale:

EX RECENT ARRIVALS THE FOLLOWING CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GROCER-IES, at the store of the undersigned:

Fresh oysters do lobsters Fresh apples Sardines

do quinces do peaches, do Pears English pickles do pie fruits do sauces Raspberry jam Cranberry jam Strawberry do, &c, &c, &c. do mustard Mince meats Sweet savory Tips of water, butter, sugar, Curry powder Ground cassia Smoked hame black pepper Whole Best Oolong tea Preserved salmon Ground cloves do ginger Cream Tartar Green corn

C. Soda

Fresh raisins

oyster, soda and wine crack Crushed sugar Haxall flour do currants in tins

French capers

N.B. Fresh Island Butter and Ground Coffee always on hand. The only Depot where Meyers' Butter is sold

Fresh Molokai Butter! Meyers' Dairy

Regularly received and constantly for sale by
J. STEWARD, Grocer, Horel Street. Merchant's Exchange

DUMING SALUON! DUMPTING DUPTOOM

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MER-A chant's Exchange Hotel begs to inform the Public that he has erected two superio

MARBLE BOWLING ALLEYS Mr. W. B. CARROLL, will have charge of the Alleys, and all those wishing to engage in this health-giving game are invited to give him a call, the Proprietor pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his Alleys the most agreeable place of resort for recreation and amusement in Ho-

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to leave I this Kingdom for China, has, by power of attorney, Mr. Han-yep, of Honolulu, to transact his business during his ab-

Maule, Hilo, Hawaii, Oct. 3, 1862.

HONOLULU, NOV MBER 22, 1862 foreign Advertisements. The Polynesian.

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 500 yards, ELEY'S ENFIELD

CARTRIDGES.

Eley's Ammunition

For Sporting or Military Purposes. DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps
Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading
Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers. Enfield's Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from Soft Refined Lead ETTY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.

(SUCCESSORS TO C. O. TURNER & CO.,) IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

WHOLESALE ONLY.

WINES & LIQUORS! S. E. CORNER OF FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STS., San Francisco.

J. L. TAGGARD & Co.,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, etc. NO. 220 FRONT STREET,

Retween California and Sacramento, SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU STEAM BISCUIT BAKERY

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform his friends and the public generally to the Honolulu Steam Biscuit Bakery being now in full operation he is prepared to furnish Pilot and Navy Bread, Water Crackers

FANCY, BISCUITS

SHIP BREAD REBAKET Orders in Honolulu for shipping to be left with Messrs Vilcox, Richards & Co., Queen St.

COOPER & GUAGER

IN REMOVING HIS BUSINESS TO cooperage on the esplanade, Fort thanks to his friends and the public in general, fo the support and patronage which they have been pleased to grant to him for the past ten years, and hopes that by attention to business and promptness in the execution of all orders intrusted to him, to merit a continuance of their favors. On Hand and for Sale

Upwards of 4000 bbls of all sorts and sizes of casks. HORSE SHOEING. Prices Greatly Reduced

Wm. Duncan's. OWING TO THE HARD TIMES, the undersigned is prepared to Shoe Horses, and do all other work in his line at greatly reduced prices from former charge.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WM. DUNCAN,

King Street, opposite the Station House. W. D. also begs respectfully to return thanks to the public, who have so long patronised him, and hopes for a continuance



SPECIAL NOTICE!

Wheelwischt

In all its various branches, and requests a share of public patronage.

All work guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.

WM. DUNCAN.

JAMES J. O'DONNELL, PRACTICAL HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, HYDRAULIC Rams, Lifting Force Pumps, Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Water Closets, etc., fitted up in the best manner. All work done at the very lowest rates, and per-

LF Workshop on King street, next door to Mr. G. C. Siders's

HIDS. BASS' DRAUGHT ALE, of superior quali-Bass' bottled Ale, in quarts; Superior Claret, in casks and cases: Superior Holland Gin in stone jars and bottles.

For sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Firewood! Firewood!! FOR SALE at very reasonable rates, at MELCHERS & Co

Notice.

F. LA CORTE, Governor.

D all whom it may concern, that after this date Spanish gold coin will be the only legal currency in money transactions with the Government of this place. GUAN, April 19, 1862.

18 4m

Honojulu, May 10,1859.

THE undersigned beg to inform their friends that they have established a branch of their house at VICTORIA, V. I., under the management of Mr. Henry Rhodes and under the style of JANION & GREEN, for the transsction of a general Commission business. Particular attention will be pind to consignments of Sandwich Island produce.

JANION, GREEN & CO.

Honotulu May 10,1859. NOTICE!

more generally over the islands than any other agricultural product that we can raise at present. But if we can clear one hundred dollars or more from an acre of rice land per year, at the present high prices of rice,

we certainly ought in time to consider the ways and means by which we can clear or realize this generous profit, when rice will sell at only 7 cents per lb., the more reasonable and most probable value of rice. The consideration of this is the object of my present communication. I may be right, or I may be wrong; whatever may be the case, I hope at least that this communication will have the effect upon our rice planters to take into consideration the means by which they may

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR :- If the Carolina planters become rich

on 4 cents per pound, we can thrive on 7 or 8 cents per

pound. This was my closing remark in my last com-

munication on rice, and I do not hesitate to repeat, that

if the slave owner, at 4 cents per lb. for clean rice, can

make a fortune, we who raise rice by free labor, ough;

to do extremely well at 7 cents per lb .- the price that

South Carolina rice will in all likelihood command for

the next few years. Such rates as 9, 10, or 11 cents

per lb. are nothing but commercial phenomena, and the

planter who would go to work only with such prices in

view, will find himself eventually coming out at the lit-

tle end of the horn. Rice planters we want, rice plant-

ers we need, because rice planting will, considering the

yield per acre, bring more money and distribute it

This is the first year that Sandwich Island rice has entered into market. I consider it but a year of general experimenting, to be assured that our old taro patches can produce a quality of rice inferior to none, and a quantity unprecedented in the annals of rice culture. In considering the ways and means by which we can raise rice, profitable at even lower prices, we ought to take into consideration, first, rice mills; second, labor; third, laborers.

be enabled to realize good profits when rice is reduced

in price.

1. Rice Mills .- The only rice mill capable to present our rice and cleaning our paddy is estimated at 33 per cent., or one third on every hundred pounds of paddy. To bring our rice into market we must therefore first pay for the bags containing the 33 Pc lost in cleaning, or in other words, pay 22 cents for every third bag (hundred pound bags) that contains the will-be-lost 33 pounds. Next, we must pay the freight on the 33 fbs that are to be lost. Next, we must pay the % cent import duty on the same 33 Bs that are to be lost, and the wharfege, drayage, storage, etc. Next, we must pay the one cent per pound mill charges, commissions, etc., etc. All these dribbling expenses we must incur to bring our paddy into market in the shape of saleable rice, and all these expenses, with the exception of mill charges and commission, we might avoid if we had on our own slands a mill or mills that could do the work required. If our rchants would make returns in rice to the different countries in Europe, they must first send their paddy to California to be deaned. In one word, the want of a mill excludes us from every country except California, and instead of being permitted to elect our own markets, we are tied to the apron-strings of the mistress of the Pacific. If San Francisco would pay us but five or six cents per pound, while any other market would realize eight or nine cents per pound, we must submit. If San Franciso commands that we shall stop raising rice, we have to obey orders, because we are at the mercy of San Francisco-a state of affairs, to say the least of it, which redounds very little to our national honor. We want a good mill or mills of our ownwe need them. There have several attempts been made to establish mills-how many I don't know. The mill of Mr. Prendergast hulls the rice in a neat manner, but as long as rice is not cleaned it is still as much as ever excluded from a market, Let us hope that the ingenuity of our enterprising mill owners will yet succeed in inventing good cleaning apparatus, and let us hope that they will succeed in inventing such apparatus that will hull and clean rice with one third less of the loss to which the rice grower at present must submit. The miller who can clean the paddy with the least amount of loss will grasp the prize. He is the man who will reap a golden harvest.

ture has been more or less the wild overgrown and neglected land. The labor of breaking up and cleaning up was expensive. New ditches had to be made, or old ones repaired; much labor had to be expended in leveling. The first introduction of these wild lands was of course laborious, slow and expensive. Henceforth the labor and expenses on the once reclaimed land will be very much lessened. Much land that before reclamation was of such nature that it could be worked only by the slow process of the spade and hand, can be laid dry, so that plow and harrow may do its speedier work. But still I am of opinion that we can curtail labor and expenses much more in the manner of raising and harvesting. For instance, I planted a patch containing 4000 square yards. The expenses of transplanting were \$11 50; the expenses of cutting, threshing and fanning were \$11 62. The yield was 4114 pounds. While our newly reclaimed tare patches were far from being level, the process of transplanting was in a good many instances the only way to raise a crop. In such countries as India, Japan, the Philippines or China, where the price of labor is extremely low, transplanting undoubtedly is the best method, and such may be the case with our small native rice growers. In the United Statos, where rice is grown exclusively by slave labor, transplanting is never attempted. On the Mississippi rice is sown broadcast. In South Carolina it is sown THE UNDERSIGNED in drills. To do either the broadcast sowing or the drill sowing, it is necessary that the ground should be perfectly level, but once being level, the saving of labor, time and expense are so sow the above 4000 yards broad-ast, would have taken less than half an hour; to sow it in drills with a seed sower would perhaps have taken half a day, and the saving of expenses would have en about \$11, while the saving in time would have been six days. Where the soil is a soft mud, broadcast sowing would be advantageous. Where the mud, after being drained for a day or two, would become of a consistency to turn the wheels of the seed-sower, drill sowing would be preferable. Some time ago Messrs. Brewer & Co. had on hand a small kind of seed sowera cheap implement, but very handy and well adapted. If we can, by saving the expenses of transplanting alone, save from \$10 to \$12 per acre, it is well worth the attention of rice growers. Now as regards harvesting. The process of reaping rice with the sickle, I suppose, must be adhered to. Harvesting with the sickle requires a certain proficiency. Our green hands that never handled a sickle in their lives, are of course at first slow capers, and the slower the more expensive; but we may expect that in a few years we shall have laborers that can reap in a day what it takes them now two days to reap-a result that will cheapen the expenses of harvesting considerably. Our process of threshing is performed in boxes, and generally at the same time and place where the harvesting is done. The box threshare \$9, the expenses of the threshing deducted therefrom, may be safely put down at \$6. Besides, it is a slow process. The man who intends to make a business of planting rice, who intends to become a thorough rice planter, should by all means throw the box uside and enter into the business in the most pro-BE IT KNOWN AND MADE MANIFEST TO with a substantial threshing floor, and instead of box threshing. import a threshing machine of a size to correspond with his crops. The consequence would be a reduction of more than half of the expenses. For example, a planter employs twenty hands at harvesting. After all have been cutting for an hour

or two, twelve hands are left at reaping, while eight are thresh-

of rain come up, or rather come down, he is compelled to stop threshing and consequently reaping also. A half day's exposure to the sun will dry the straw sufficiently to be bound. A farmer could reap and house a crop in eight days that it takes nearly a

month to reap, while he has to wait for the box threshing. Grain threshed fresh on the field has to be spread out and cured for ten or fourteen days, before the farmer can venture to sack it. If the rice were harvested and put away in barns or stacked, to await a convenient time for threshing, it would be cured in barn or stack, and while the rice is remaining in barn or stack, and at the same time curing, the time consumed by box threshing could be employed to immediately prepare the ground for a secand crop, and the second crop could be growing before the first was threshed-a saving of time, and of the very best of summer

time, whose value is incalculable.

Again, the amount of grain that can be threshed in boxes by two hands, differs according to the yield per square vard. I believe a thousand pounds for two hands, when the rice yields a pound per square yard, is about as much, if not more, than can be expected from any two hands, while a threshing machine, according to size, would thresh from twenty to thirty thousand ounds in a day. The difference in favor of a barn or stack, a threshing floor and machine over the present box threshing would stand about thus : 1. All hands might be put to work on a fair day to reap and house. 2. While the crop is securely housed and the grain becoming cured, the ground could be immediately prepared and planted for the second crop, giving to the planter the value of one of the best summer months and the

penses would be reduced, I should judge, to one-fourth. The saving in expenses would perhaps be thus: Saved by sowing instead of transplanting... Do by threshing, 3. Laborers. -- As this subject has reference to immigration, I beg leave to defer it for some other time.

probable safety from late fall storms and fall rains. 8. The ex-

Explanation of our Gold Quotations. The question is often asked-"What is the meaning of our gold quotations-820 fine par, (or whatever the rate may be,) and how is the calculation made?" We sometimes receive communications on this subject requesting information-one

is now lying before us. It is well known that the alloy in California gold bars is composed almost entirely of silver-seldom more than 10-1000ths being of baser metal. The value stamped upon them, however, by the assayer, has reference to the gold alone. Thus a bar may be stamped as 860 fine; weight, 100 ounces troy; and value, \$1,757 11. The figures \$1,757 11 relate only to the value of the pure gold which the bar contains, and which is estimated at the rate of \$20 67 and a fraction per ounce. If the bar were in a fair manner to the market of the word, is or has been till pure gold it would be worth \$2,087 10; but in yet, the mill in San Francisco. The loss produced by hulling | reality there are only 85 ounces of pure gold in the residue, with the above allowance 1000ths) for base metal, is pure silver, worth \$1 29 and a fraction per ounce. It is hardly necessary to say that the term 850 fine means 850-1000ths; or in other words, supposing the bar to be reduced to its separate elements and then divided into 1,000

parts of equal weight, 850 of them would be pure gold. The number 1,000 indicates pure metal. To determine the intrinsic value of the bar it must be regarded, first, as a bar of gold, 850 fine; secondly, as a bar of silcer, 150 fine-or 140, allowing for base metal. Multiply the weight of the har by the fineness, and the product will show the weight of pure metal, thus: 100 oz. × 859 fineness=85 ounces of pure gold. Again: 100 oz. x 140 fineness=14 ounces of pure silver. Now multiply the weight of each, respectively, by the value of the pure metal, and the product will show the true value of the bar-thus: 85 oz. gold at \$20 67.18 per oz. is \$1,757 11; and 14 oz. silver at \$1 20.29 per oz. is \$18 10; together, being the

value of the bar, \$1,775 21. This would be the result in its conversion into oin, less the expense of refining and coinage; but f placed on the market and sold at " 850 fine par," othing whatever is received for the silver; the bar brings \$1,757 11, the value of its gold, and no more. Suppose, however, it is sold at the present ruling of the market, or say, at "800 fine par." This does not mean that this bar is to be regarded as really but 800 fine, in which case it would contain only \$1,653 75 in pure gold, and that would be its market value. But at 800 fine it would contain more silver than at 850 fine, which goes for nothing, and is the advantage sought by the purchaser. He therefore claims a deduction from the value of the gold approximating this difference in amount of silver. The rule in use is not exact, but 2. Labor .- The land that till yet has been put under rice culits simplicity and convenience have given it currency. It is this: For the number of thousandths above or below the par rate, deduct or add an equal number of hundreths of 1 per cent. In the case before us, the difference between the par rate and the actual fineness of the bar is 50-1000ths. Deduct therefore 50-100ths of I per cent., (or in other words 1-2 per cent.) from \$1,757 11 and you have the market value at "800 fine par;" thus: \$1,757 11-\$8 79=\$1,748 32. The amount \$8 79 is greater than the difference in silver, but the rule operates for a premium as well as a discount. Suppose the bar of the market to be 900 fine: this is 50-1000ths above the actual fineness, and the result is as follows: \$1,757 11 × \$8 79

=\$1,765 90 market value. The difference in silver either way is just 5 oz. or \$6 46. At 900 fine the value of the silver would be \$11 64. At 850 fine the value of the silver is \$18 01. At 800 fine the value of the silver would be \$24 56. At 750 fine the value of the silver would be \$31 03.

At 700 fine the value of the silver would be \$37 49. In the operations of this rule it is evident that ow bars, or such as are below the par of the market, are less desirable to the purchaser than those of higher grade, inasmuch as the premium upon the gold in them amounts to more than the difference in the value of the silver. Thus :- Suppose the bar referred to in the foregoing remarks to be 700 fine and the "par" of the market to be 850. the premium upon the gold (\$1.447 03) would be \$21 70, while the actual difference or gain of silver would be only \$19 39-s owing a loss of more than 1-8th per cent. On the contrary, suppose the har to be 900 fine, at 850 fine par, the discount would be \$9 30, while the actual difference in silver is only \$6 46. This would show a gain over the low bar of more than 1-4th per cent.

The skillful assayer of bullion or dealer may

smile at the number of words we have employed in

elucidating this to them simple subject. We are

not writing for their benefit, however, but for the

information of unprofessional readers .- San Fran-

cisco Bulletin. THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE .- The sittings of the Conference were continued at Camborne, Cornwall, during last week, and closed on Thursday. The proceedings were not, for the most part, of interest. At one of the meetings of the the subject of special services and ad-Confe the subject of special services and admission evivalists " to Methodist pulpits was ctice had led to much disquiet discussed, as the adopted, but it is expensive. When the expenses of harvesting in many places. The president said that ministers must learn to say " No " to applications of the sort referred to. The first thing he had to do in one of his circuits was to tell some very influential men who waited upon him for the purpose of requesting that an American Revivalist should occupy a chapel fitable manner. He should proceed to erect a spacious barn, for a month that, as long as he was superintendent of that circuit, the Revivalist should not place his foot in any of the pulpits, and he heard no more about it. If all the ministers would act likewise rowards these ambiguous people it would save a great deal of trouble.—Illustrated London News.

As a step in the promised reforms for Poland, a decree has been issued ordering an administrative reorganization on decentralizing principles. The object of the proceeding is to effect a diminu-While helis box threshing he must proceed with his reaping at tion of officers and the extension of the sphere of the same rate as he advances with threshing. Should a shower | duties of subordinate officials.